

# The Performance Attractor: A Framework for Social Cognition

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[A] (Application)

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## Abstract

The attractor framework provides a unified vocabulary for describing persistence and change across physical, biological, cognitive, and social systems. This paper extends that vocabulary to social cognition. It proposes that social performance – the regulation of behavior in response to an internal model of being evaluated by real or imagined others – can be modeled as an attractor landscape in a high-dimensional social state space. Internal narration does not merely stabilize an attractor—it may actively reshape the attractor landscape over time. Confidence is hypothesized to correspond to a balance of  $\kappa$ ,  $B$ , and  $R$ ; insecurity to an imbalance. Happiness is hypothesized to be structurally associated with perceived action capacity and confidence; unhappiness with despondency. The paper formally defines the fantasy attractor of social performance – a self-reinforcing, reality-resistant basin whose update operator exhibits persistent insensitivity to corrective evidence. The Taoist concept of *wu wei* is interpreted as one computational resolution of the “*wu wei* paradox.” The framework generates testable predictions and is offered as a foundation for empirical investigation.

**This paper presents a model hypothesis – that social behavior**

can be represented as movement among attractor states – and a philosophical interpretation – that human social existence may be inescapably performative. These are distinct claims. The model hypothesis is the primary contribution; the philosophical interpretation is offered as a generative implication, not a proven conclusion.

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## 1. Introduction

Social life involves performance – behavior optimized with respect to an internal model of social evaluation. We adopt roles, manage impressions, curate presentations of self. We monitor ourselves constantly – rehearsing, evaluating, adjusting. And we narrate internally – a running commentary on our own performance.

This is not a bug. It is a feature. Survival depends upon social navigation. Internal narration is practice – rehearsal for future interactions. Without it, there would be far more conflict.

But performance has a cost. Self-awareness becomes acute – and can paralyze. The same mechanism that enables survival can trap the system in a self-reinforcing loop. The performance can become a fantasy attractor – reality-resistant, self-sealing, and ultimately artificial.

**A note on the paper's scope:** This paper presents a **model hypothesis** – that social behavior can be represented as movement among attractor states in a high-dimensional state space. It also presents a **philosophical interpretation** – that human social existence may be inescapably performative. These are distinct claims. The model hypothesis is the primary contribution; the philosophical interpretation is offered as a generative implication, not a proven conclusion.

**A note on the paper's strongest contribution:** The central hypothesis is that internal narration does not merely stabilize an attractor – it may actively reshape the attractor landscape over time. This is a novel, testable computational claim.

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## 2. Core Definitions

### 2.1 The Framework Variables

Variable	Definition	Role
<b><math>\kappa</math> (corrective permeability)</b>	The rate at which a system returns to its dynamical trajectory after perturbation	Measures corrigibility
<b>B (basin depth)</b>	The energy barrier required to shift a system from one attractor state to another	Measures stability
<b>C (coordination capacity)</b>	The ability of a system to coordinate collective action	Measures coherence
<b>R (reality alignment)</b>	Within this framework, R is operationalized as predictive accuracy – the expected log predictive likelihood	Measures truth-tracking

**Note:** R is an operational measure of predictive accuracy, not a metaphysical claim about correspondence with reality. It is the expected log predictive likelihood:  $R = E[\log p(y|X)]$ . When predictions are accurate, R is close to 0 (maximal). When predictions are poor, R is a large negative number (poor alignment).

## 2.2 Social Performance: A Definition

**Social performance** is defined as behavior optimized with respect to an internal model of social evaluation.

This definition is:

- **Measurable:** It can be operationalized through self-report, behavioral observation, and physiological measures
- **Distinct:** It distinguishes social performance from other forms of action (e.g., gardening alone, quiet contemplation)
- **Connected to literature:** It aligns with social cognition research on impression management, self-monitoring, and social anxiety

**Falsification:** If behavior is observed to be independent of internal models of evaluation, the concept is not useful.

## 2.3 The State Space of Social Performance

Define the social state vector:  $X(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

where  $n$  is the dimensionality of the state space. The choice of representation is domain-specific:

Representation	Form	Domain
Role vector	$X = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n)$	Social roles and identities
Self-monitoring vector	$X = (a, m, p)$	Attention to self, monitoring intensity, performance effort
Social feedback vector	$X = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)$	Perceived social feedback

**Falsification:** If different social states produce identical trajectories in the chosen  $XX$ -space, the representation fails.

## 2.4 The State Equation (Fixed Landscape)

The dynamics of the social state on a fixed landscape are governed by:  $X' = -\nabla V(X) + \eta(t) + E(t)$

where:

- $X(t)$  is the social state at time  $t$
- $V(X)$  is the social potential landscape
- $\eta(t)$  is stochastic noise (temperature  $T$ )
- $E(t)$  is external perturbation

## 2.5 The Potential Function

The framework requires a potential function  $V(X)$  satisfying:

1. **Differentiability:**  $V$  is smooth
2. **Locally stable minima:** Attractors exist
3. **Finite escape barriers:** Basins have finite depth

A convenient illustrative form is:  $V(X) = \frac{1}{2}c(X - X^*)^2 + B(1 + e^{-\alpha(X - X^*)^2})$

where:

- $c$  is the curvature parameter (not  $\kappa$ )
- $B$  is the basin depth (barrier height)
- $\alpha$  controls the steepness of the basin

**Note:** This is an illustrative ansatz, not a unique derivation. Other functional forms satisfying the three conditions above

are equally compatible with the framework.

**Note on  $\kappa/B$  coupling:** Under this specific ansatz, the local curvature at the attractor – and therefore  $\kappa$  – depends on both  $c$  and  $B$  (and  $\alpha$ ). Increasing  $B$  while holding  $c$  fixed also increases  $\kappa$ . This coupling is a property of this particular potential function; other functional forms might decouple them. Whether  $\kappa$  and  $B$  can be independently manipulated is an open empirical question.

## 2.6 Derived Variables

Variable	Derivation	Units
$\kappa$	$\kappa = \lambda \min(\nabla^2 V(X^*))$ $\kappa = \lambda \min_{\square}(\nabla^2 V(X^*))$	time <sup>-1</sup> time <sup>-1</sup>
$B$	$B = \min_{\square} \int_{X \in \partial B} V(X) - V(X^*)$ $B = \min_{X \in \partial B} V(X) - V(X^*)$	Energy
$R$	$R = E[\log_{\square} p(y \square X)]$ $R = E[\log p(y \square X)]$	Bits (expected log predictive likelihood)

## 3. Adaptive Landscape Dynamics

### 3.1 From Fixed to Adaptive Landscapes

Sections 2.4–2.6 describe dynamics on a **fixed landscape** – the potential function  $V(X)$  is static. However, Section 3 introduces an **extension** in which the landscape itself evolves through learning, experience, and internal narration.

This is an adaptive landscape:  $V = V(X, t)$

and the dynamics become:  $X' = -\nabla_X V(X, t) + \eta(t) + E(t)$

$V' = g(\text{narration}, \text{learning}, \text{experience})$

The landscape evolves over time as a function of internal narration and experience. This distinguishes the framework from fixed-landscape models and makes it genuinely adaptive.

## 3.2 Internal Narration and Landscape Reshaping

**Hypothesis:** Internal narration does not merely deepen B – it may reshape the attractor landscape itself.  $V' = g(\text{narration})V' = g(\text{narration})$

where  $g$  captures how narration:

- Deepens existing wells
- Creates new wells
- Splits one basin into multiple identity basins
- Flattens obsolete basins

**Empirical anchor:** Rumination – a form of repetitive, self-focused narration – is associated with cognitive rigidity, suggesting deeper basins (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1991).

**Falsification:** If narration frequency does not correlate with B measures or landscape reshaping, the link is unsupported.

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## 3.3 Rehearsal and Performance Improvement

**Hypothesis:** Internal narration functions as rehearsal – it improves performance under social conditions.

**Empirical anchor:** Self-talk research shows that strategic internal rehearsal improves public-speaking performance (Hardy, 2006).

**Falsification:** If narration does not predict performance improvement, the rehearsal hypothesis fails.

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## 3.4 The Bidirectional Loop

The relationship between performance and narration is bidirectional: Performance  $\leftrightarrow$  Narration  $\leftrightarrow$   $V(X,t)$  Performance  $\leftrightarrow$  Narration  $\leftrightarrow$   $V(X,t)$

Stage	Description
<b>1. Performance</b>	You adopt a role, manage impressions, curate your presentation
<b>2. Narration</b>	You rehearse, evaluate, adjust, comment on your own performance
<b>3. Reshaping</b>	The landscape evolves – wells deepen, new wells form, obsolete wells flatten
<b>4. Monitoring</b>	You watch yourself constantly
<b>5. Performance improves</b>	The rehearsal makes you a better performer
<b>6. Self-awareness becomes acute</b>	You become hyper-aware of your own performance

The loop is self-reinforcing: performance generates narration, narration reshapes the landscape, and the reshaped landscape generates more performance.

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## 4. Confidence vs. Insecurity

### 4.1 Confidence

**Hypothesis:** Confidence corresponds to moderate  $\kappa$  + moderate  $B$  + moderate  $R$  – the system is stable enough to persist, flexible enough to correct, and aligned enough to navigate.

**Empirical anchor:** Higher self-efficacy correlates with persistence and success in tasks (Bandura, 1997).

**Falsification:** If confidence does not correlate with the predicted parameter combination, the hypothesis fails.

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## 4.2 Insecurity

**Hypothesis:** Insecurity corresponds to high error detection ( $\kappa_{\text{detection}}$ ) + low behavioral updating ( $\kappa_{\text{correction}}$ ) + deep B + low R.

This requires separating two components of corrective permeability:

- **$\kappa_{\text{detection}}$ :** The rate at which errors are detected
- **$\kappa_{\text{correction}}$ :** The rate at which behavior is updated in response to errors

Insecurity involves rapid detection but poor updating.

**Note:** This split into  $\kappa_{\text{detection}}$  and  $\kappa_{\text{correction}}$  is an informal extension to the formal model, introduced to capture the distinction between error detection and behavioral updating. The formal model (see §2.6) defines  $\kappa$  as a single scalar – the slowest-relaxing mode of the Hessian. The two-component decomposition is a heuristic for interpretation, not a derivation from the state equation.

**Empirical anchor:** Social anxiety involves hyper-vigilance, chronic negative self-monitoring, and low reality-alignment (Clark & Wells, 1995).

**Falsification:** If insecurity does not correlate with this parameter combination, the hypothesis fails.

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## 4.3 The Difference

State	$\kappa_{\text{detection}}$	$\kappa_{\text{correction}}$	B	R	Outcome
Confidence	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Action
Insecurity	High	Low	Deep	Low	Freezing

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## 5. Happiness and Unhappiness

### 5.1 Happiness and Confidence

**Hypothesis:** Within this framework, happiness is structurally associated with perceived action capacity and confidence. Happiness is hypothesized to correlate with behavioral measures of social engagement, action initiation, and risk-taking.

**Empirical anchor:** Perceived control correlates negatively with depression (Seligman, 1975). When people feel capable and their actions lead to outcomes, they tend to be happier.

**Falsification:** If happiness does not correlate with confidence measures, the hypothesis fails.

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### 5.2 Unhappiness and Despondency

**Hypothesis:** Unhappiness is structurally associated with despondency – the felt sense of being unable to act. Unhappiness is hypothesized to correlate with behavioral measures of withdrawal, inaction, and avoidance.

**Empirical anchor:** Perceived control correlates negatively with

depression. When people feel powerless, unhappiness rises.

**Falsification:** If unhappiness does not correlate with despondency measures, the hypothesis fails.

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## 5.3 The Relationships

Relationship	Meaning
Happiness $\approx$ Confidence	Happiness is structurally associated with the experience of trusting your own basin
Unhappiness $\approx$ Despondency	Unhappiness is structurally associated with the experience of not trusting your own basin

**Note:** These are associations, not identities. Happiness includes pleasure, meaning, attachment, physiology, temperament, reward processing, and social connection. Confidence explains part of happiness – not all of it.

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# 6. The Fantasy Attractor of Social Performance

## 6.1 Formal Definition

A **fantasy attractor** is an attractor whose update operator exhibits persistent insensitivity to corrective evidence.

Formally, a fantasy attractor satisfies:

1. **High B:** Deep basin – the system is resistant to leaving
2. **Low effective  $\kappa$ :** Poor correction – the system does not

update in response to evidence

3. **Systematically biased R:** Low reality alignment – the system’s models are persistently distorted

4. **Persistent insensitivity to corrective evidence:**

$$\partial R \partial E \approx 0 \quad \partial E \partial R \approx 0$$

despite non-zero prediction error, where  $EE$  is disconfirming evidence. The system’s predictive accuracy does not improve even when errors are present.

## 6.2 Diagnosis

**Hypothesis:** The performance-narration system can become a fantasy attractor – a self-reinforcing, reality-resistant basin that persists despite mounting evidence of its artificiality.

Symptom	Description
Low R	The system is aligned with the performance, not with reality
Deep B	The performance is deeply entrenched
Low $\kappa$	The system resists correction – any challenge to the performance is a threat
Self-reinforcement	The performance loops back on itself

## 6.3 Sealing Mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
Confirmation bias	Seeking confirming evidence, ignoring disconfirming cues
Belief perseverance	Beliefs persist after evidence is shown to be false

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Counter-evidence discounting</b>	Disconfirming evidence is reframed as an exception
<b>Identity fusion</b>	The performance is tied to self-worth

**Falsification:** If a person accepts disconfirming evidence readily, the fantasy-attractor model is wrong.

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## 6.4 Attractor Shifts, Not Escape

**Hypothesis:** The framework predicts that interventions shift individuals between attractor configurations rather than eliminating social regulation entirely.

**Empirical anchor:** Every intervention tested (mindfulness, therapy, meditation) produces a new cognitive mode, not a blank slate.

**Testable prediction:** Every intervention preserves some degree of social predictive regulation, even if self-monitoring and explicit narration decrease.

**Operationalization:** Meditation decreases self-report narration but leaves prediction accuracy above chance. Therapy decreases rumination without eliminating role behaviour. These are measurable quantities.

**Falsification:** If an intervention produces a state with zero self-monitoring, zero role occupancy, and zero internal narration, the hypothesis fails.

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## **7. Testable Predictions**

### **Prediction 1: Narration correlates with B**

Frequent internal narration will correlate with measures of role persistence and resistance to social feedback.

### **Prediction 2: Narration improves performance**

Strategic internal narration will predict performance improvement in social tasks.

### **Prediction 3: Confidence = moderate $\kappa$ + moderate B + moderate R**

High-confidence individuals will show balanced measures of corrigibility, stability, and reality alignment.

### **Prediction 4: Insecurity = high $\kappa_{\text{detection}}$ + low $\kappa_{\text{correction}}$ + deep B + low R**

High-insecurity individuals will show rapid error detection, poor behavioral updating, deep role persistence, and poor social prediction accuracy.

### **Prediction 5: Happiness correlates with confidence**

Happiness self-reports will correlate with behavioral measures of social engagement, action initiation, and risk-taking.

### **Prediction 6: Unhappiness correlates with**

## **despondency**

Unhappiness self-reports will correlate with behavioral measures of withdrawal, inaction, and avoidance.

### **Prediction 7: Taoist practitioners show shallow B + high $\kappa$ + high R**

Taoist practitioners will show shallower role persistence, faster error correction, and higher social prediction accuracy.

### **Prediction 8: Interventions shift attractors, not eliminate performance**

Every intervention preserves some degree of social predictive regulation, even if self-monitoring and explicit narration decrease. Meditation decreases self-report narration but leaves prediction accuracy above chance. Therapy decreases rumination without eliminating role behaviour.

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## **8. Philosophical Interpretation: Wu Wei**

### **8.1 Wu Wei as a Distinct Attractor State**

Wu wei is a Taoist concept often translated as “non-action” or “effortless action.” Within this framework, we interpret it as a distinct attractor state characterized by shallow B, high  $\kappa$ , and high R – a state of effortless responsiveness, full attunement to reality, and minimal self-monitoring.

The longstanding paradox of deliberate spontaneity (wu wei) has been extensively discussed in the scholarship on early

Chinese thought (Slingerland, 2000). This paper offers one computational resolution of that paradox.

**This is one computational interpretation of wu wei, not a definitive reading of the tradition.**

**Empirical anchor:** Taoist practitioners show differences in cognitive flexibility, role persistence, and social prediction accuracy compared to controls.

**Falsification:** If Taoist practitioners do not show shallower B, higher  $\kappa$ , or higher R, the hypothesis fails.

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## 8.2 The Paradox of Non-Performance

**Observation:** To claim non-performance is to perform non-performance.

**Resolution:** The performance of non-performance is not a failure – it is the *only* path. There is no escape from performance; there is only the *choice of which performance to inhabit*.

Performance Type	B	$\kappa$	R	Outcome
<b>Social performance (role-playing)</b>	Deep	Low	Low	Trapped in fantasy attractor
<b>Authenticity performance</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Closer to reality
<b>Non-performance performance</b>	Shallow	High	High	The closest approximation available

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## 8.3 The Taoist's Basin

Claim	Underlying Dynamics
"I am non-performative"	The performance of being non-performative
"I am authentic"	The performance of being authentic
"I have transcended"	The performance of having transcended
"I am at peace"	The performance of being at peace

## 9. What This Paper Does Not Claim

This paper does not claim:

- Performance is inherently pathological
- Escape from performance is possible
- Taoism is a complete solution
- The framework replaces social psychology
- The framework is a theory of everything
- Happiness is *only* confidence
- Wu wei is definitively "performing non-performance"
- The philosophical interpretation is proven

## 10. Limitations

Limitation	Address
$\kappa$ , B, and R are not yet measured in social contexts	Candidate measures are proposed but not validated
The Taoist mapping is philosophical, not empirical	Empirical testing is required

<b>Limitation</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>The state space is generic</b>	Specific representations require empirical validation
<b>The potential function is illustrative</b>	Alternative forms are possible

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## **11. Conclusion**

Social performance can be modeled as an attractor landscape. Internal narration functions as rehearsal, deepening the performance basin or reshaping the landscape. Confidence enables action; insecurity enables freezing. Happiness is structurally associated with confidence; unhappiness with despondency.

The fantasy attractor of social performance is formally defined as an attractor whose update operator exhibits persistent insensitivity to corrective evidence – unifying confirmation bias, belief perseverance, identity-protective cognition, and self-presentation into one dynamical picture.

Wu wei is interpreted as a distinct attractor state characterized by shallow B, high  $\kappa$ , and high R – effortless responsiveness, full attunement to reality.

The framework predicts that adaptive functioning depends less on escaping social performance than on occupying attractor states that remain corrigible, reality-aligned, and resistant to maladaptive self-reinforcement.

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